Justification for the selection of a candidate CoRAP substance

Substance Name (Public Name):	1,1,1,3,3,3-hexamethyldisilazane			
Chemical Group:				
EC Number:	213-668-5			
CAS Number:	999-97-3			
Submitted by:	ES CA for Environment			
Published:	20/03/2013			

Note

This document has been prepared by the evaluating Member State given in the CoRAP update.

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1 IDENTITY OF THE SUBSTANCE

1.1 Name and other identifiers of the substance

Public Name:	1,1,1,3,3,3-hexamethyldisilazane		
EC number:	213-668-5		
EC name:	1,1,1,3,3,3-hexamethyldisilazane		
CAS number (in the EC inventory):			
CAS number:	999-97-3		
CAS name:	Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-		
IUPAC name:	1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)silanamine		
Index number in Annex VI of the CLP Regulation	-		
Molecular formula:	C ₆ H ₁₉ NSi ₂		
Molecular weight or molecular weight range:	161.3928		
Synonyms:	1,1,1,3,3,3-hexamethyldisilazane hexamethyldisilazane silanamine, 1,1,1- trimethyl-N-(trimethylsislyl) Disilazane, 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexamethyl		

Table 1: Substance identity

Type of substance Mono-constituent Multi-constituent UVCB

Structural formula:

`Si∖ NH

2 CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING

2.1 Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

Not listed.

2.2 Proposal for Harmonised Classification in Annex VI of the CLP

Not given

2.3 Self classification

DSD self classification

F; R11 Highly flammable; Highly flammable

Xn; R20/21/22 Harmful; Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

C; R34 Corrosive; Causes burns.

R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Note: the classification found in ECHA-CHEM database for information on registered substances was the same

CLP self classification

Flam. Liquid 2 H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour

Acute Tox. 4 H302: Harmful if swallowed

Acute Tox. 3 H311: Toxic in contact with skin

Acute Tox. 4 H332: Harmful if inhaled

Skin Corr. 1B H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damaye

Aquatic Chronic 3H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NOTE: It must be kept in mind that in 2014 (year of evaluation) the 2nd ATP of CLP Regulation will be in force and the classification for aquatic hazards may differ.

Classification and labelling inventory additionally includes the following classifications;

Eye Dam. 1; H318: causes serious eye damage.

Acute Tox. 3; H331: toxic if inhaled.

3 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE CANDIDATE CORAP SUBSTANCE

3.1 Legal basis for the proposal

 \boxtimes Article 44(1) (refined prioritisation criteria for substance evaluation)

Article 45(5) (Member State priority)

3.2 Grounds for concern

(Suspected) CMR	U Wide dispersive use	Cumulative exposure
(Suspected) Sensitiser	Consumer use	High RCR
□ (Suspected) PBT □ Exposure of sensitive populations □ Aggregated tonr		Aggregated tonnage
Suspected endocrine disruptor	Other (provide further details below)	

Exposure/High tonnage; Risk characterisation ratio close to 1 (for terrestrial compartment)

Concern for terrestrial compartment, as risk characterisation ratio is close to 1 and additional sources to soil (e.g. via atmospheric deposition, aggregated tonnage, etc.) as well as the sorption capability to minerals may have been underestimated. This applies for both the mother substance and its hydrolysis products.

3.3 Information on aggregated tonnage and uses

🗌 1 – 10 tpa		🗌 10 – 100 tpa		🗌 100 – 1000 tpa	
⊠ 1000 – 10,000 tpa [🗌 10,000 – 100,000 tpa		□ 50,000 -	
🗌 100,000 - 1000,000 tpa		□ > 1000,000 tpa			
Please provide further details					
🛛 Industrial use	🗌 Profe	essional use	Consumer use		Closed System
Please provide further details					

3.4 Other completed/ongoing regulatory processes that may affect suitability for substance evaluation

Compliance check final	Dangerous substances Directive 67/548/EEC
Testing proposal	Existing Substances Regulation 793/93/EEC
Annex VI (CLP)	Plant Protection Products Regulation 91/414/EEC
Annex XV (SVHC)	Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EEC
Annex XIV (Authorisation)	Other (provide further details below)
Annex XVII (Restriction)	

3.5 Information to be requested to clarify the suspected risk

☐ Information on toxicological properties	ogical properties Information on physico-chemical properties	
Information on fate and behaviour	Information on exposure	
Information on ecotoxicological properties		
Other (provide further details below)		
Refinement of exposure assessment, adsorption to mineral surfaces, justification for release factors from different uses, terrestrial toxicity.		

3.6 Potential follow-up and link to risk management

Restriction

Harmonised C&L

Authorisation

Other (provide further details)

Follow-up regulatory actions will be set depending on the outcome of the evaluation. That is, further information is needed to make a decision on the preparation of an Annex XV dossier either for authorization or restriction.